**Unit B6 Key Words**

Nervous system and Reflex actions

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **1** | **Synapse** | To have awareness of surrounds and sensations |  |
| **2** | **Transmitter substance** | A tiny gap between neurons that transmits nerve impulses from one neuron to another |  |
| **3** | **Serotonin** | Behavior associated with conditioned reflexes |  |
| **4** | **Consciousness** | Act of repeating that helps a person to learn |  |
| **5** | **Cerebral cortex** | Untamed, wild |  |
| **6** | **Neuroscientist** | The highly folded outer region of the brain, concerned with conscious behavior |  |
| **7** | **Learn** | Part of the memory that stores information for a limited time |  |
| **8** | **Conditioning** | A chemical released at one type of synapse in the brain causing feelings of pleasure |  |
| **9** | **Conditioned reflex** | The part of the memory that stores information for an extended period of time, or permanently |  |
| **10** | **Social behviour** | A reflex where the response is associated with a secondary stimulus. For example, a dog salivates when it hears a bell, because it associates the bell with food |  |
| **11** | **Pathways** | A form of dementia that is caused by the irreversible degeneration of the brain |  |
| **12** | **Repetition** | Saying or writing the same thing several times |  |
| **13** | **Feral** | Chemicals released at a synapse |  |
| **14** | **Memory** | Explanations for how memory is structured in the brain |  |
| **15** | **Short- term memory** | To gain new knowledge or skills |  |
| **16** | **Long-term memory** | Behavior that takes place between members of the same species, including humans |  |
| **17** | **Alzheimer’s disease** | One explanation of how the human memory works |  |
| **18** | **Retrieval of information** | A series of connected neurons |  |
| **19** | **Models of memory** | A scientist who studies how brain and nerves function |  |
| **20** | **Multistore model** | The storage and retrieval of information by the brain |  |

**Unit B6 Key Words**

Nervous system and Reflex actions

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **1** | **Synapse** | To have awareness of surrounds and sensations | 4 |
| **2** | **Transmitter substance** | A tiny gap between neurons that transmits nerve impulses from one neuron to another | 1 |
| **3** | **Serotonin** | Behavior associated with conditioned reflexes | 8 |
| **4** | **Consciousness** | Act of repeating that helps a person to learn | 12 |
| **5** | **Cerebral cortex** | Untamed, wild | 13 |
| **6** | **Neuroscientist** | The highly folded outer region of the brain, concerned with conscious behavior | 5 |
| **7** | **Learn** | Part of the memory that stores information for a limited time | 15 |
| **8** | **Conditioning** | A chemical released at one type of synapse in the brain causing feelings of pleasure | 3 |
| **9** | **Conditioned reflex** | The part of the memory that stores information for an extended period of time, or permanently | 16 |
| **10** | **Social behviour** | A reflex where the response is associated with a secondary stimulus. For example, a dog salivates when it hears a bell, because it associates the bell with food | 9 |
| **11** | **Pathways** | A form of dementia that is caused by the irreversible degeneration of the brain | 17 |
| **12** | **Repetition** | Saying or writing the same thing several times | 18 |
| **13** | **Feral** | Chemicals released at a synapse | 2 |
| **14** | **Memory** | Explanations for how memory is structured in the brain | 19 |
| **15** | **Short- term memory** | To gain new knowledge or skills | 7 |
| **16** | **Long-term memory** | Behavior that takes place between members of the same species, including humans | 10 |
| **17** | **Alzheimer’s disease** | One explanation of how the human memory works | 20 |
| **18** | **Retrieval of information** | A series of connected neurons | 11 |
| **19** | **Models of memory** | A scientist who studies how brain and nerves function | 6 |
| **20** | **Multistore model** | The storage and retrieval of information by the brain | 14 |